GOLDBUG SCHEMES

Some of the Methods Proposed to Perpetuate the Gold Standard.

The Reno Journal says; A gentleman who left the Republican party when it declared against free coinage received the following which explains itself.

New York City, July 1896. -, Eaq., Reno Nevada - Dear Sir: -Knowing you to be a spublican and in favor of maintaining the supremacy of the principles of that party, I address you in confidence. As you are already aware, the Populists cranks, aided by a few demagogues who call themselves Democrate, succeeded in controlling the Chicago Convention. I say to you in confidence that ninety per cent of the patriotic, sound money Democrats in the East will sot submit to this outrage and are sure to emphasize their disgust by voting for McKinley. The ailver craze has carried aundrede of thousands of our people off their feet, and unless convinced of their error will in all probability vote against us. The most effective way to annual the offects of this craze is to create party prejudices. This the party leaders in the East will push to the utmost.

I understand the situation of Nevada to be a peculiar one. You have four parties; Republican, Democratic, Populists and Silver Party. If all these parties can be induced to placed separate election tickets in the field, it would seem from this distance to be an easy matter to insure the success of our case. An effort will be made in every State and extortionate dollar could and to accomplish this result and Nevada will not be neglected. It will only be necessary to enlist the services of half a dozen real zealous partisans in each party to accomplish this result. It is the purpose of the National Convention to send an agent into every State at once with this object in view. In the meantime I hope you will bear this in mind, and as far as possible aid the cause. As soon as definite plans have been arranged I will inform you.

Very truly.

#### School Money Apportioned.

The County School Superintendent last Saturday apportioned to the several county funds, the second semi-anusal apportionment of State Fauds, the distribution being as follows:-

District	Name	Amount.
1	Pioche	\$464.51
2	Ballionville	. 94.87
3	Panaca	422,25
4	Clover Valley	79.02
5	Virgin	\$248.10
6	Eagle	
7	Ash Springs	81.65
8	Pabranagat	79.02
9	Spring Valley	110.72
10	Bunkerville	248.10
11	St. Joe	105.45
12	Las Vagas	79,02
14	St. Thomas	
15	Moapa	
16	Dutch Flat	79.02
18	DeLamar	319.25
19	Meadow Valley	65.81
20	Cave Valley	
21	Smithfield	92.25

There are five goldbug papers in Colorado, five in Idaho, three in Nevada and two in Utah, with another on the fence. The free coinage papers out-numbers the goldbugs by several times 16 to 1.

LET DOWN EASY. How a Fair Guest Divined the Governor's

When Mr. Tilden was occupying the gubernatorial chair of the state of New York and had under consideration the appointment of a judge a friend of Judge Peckham, who was a candidate for the place, was urging the judge's claim, and besought the assistance of a lady, who at that time happened to be a visitor at the gubernatorial mansion. Although at that time everything seemed reasonably to indicate the appointment of Judge Peckham, the lady assured her questioner that his candidate had no chance whatsoever. Surenough, another man was appointed, and in the course of time it came about that Gov. Tilden learned of the surprising prescience of his fair guest. He asked her how she was able to divine his intentions so clearly in regard to this particular man. "Why," she said, "that was not difficult. You brought him home to dinner one day and that of itself made me suspect. Then at the table you set before him your choice Johannisberg wine, and I knew from that moment that he had no chance of appointment. The man who has your Johannisberg is to be let down easy."

## KNEW ALL BUT ONE.

A Whole English Regiment Made Up of Qustionable Characters. The story is told of an English militia regiment whose reputation was none of the best that on one occasion a detective from Scotland asked to be allowed to inspect the regiment to discover if possible if a certain malefactor were in the ranks. Permission being given, the detective, accompanied by the adjutant of the regiment, made a tour of the various companies, front rank and rear rank. When the official had got to the last man of the rear rank of the rear company he stopped suddenly and gazed earnestly at the rather embarrassed warrior. "Why, you surely have made a mistake," exclaimed the adjutant, indignantly; "why, you have pitched on the best man in the battalion. He has been with us for more than 20 years, and he is our pattern soldier. His arms are a mass of good conduct badges, and he is the example of all that is best in the life of a soldier. You surely do not know him?" "No," replied the detective, "I do not-but I know all the

#### "HONEST" MONEY.

Gold Has Doubled in Value Wh's Surer Has Remained About the Same. Leaving out of consideration all questions of cause, the indisputable fact is that since 1873 the gold dollar has just about doubled in value, that is, in purchasing power. Compared with the gold dollar of 1873 the gold ading of 1906 is worth nearly 200 cents. Men do not manufactu. collars for themselves; they produce other things, and the things thus produced they ex-change for "dollars." In other words, they buy dollars with commodities, they buy dollars with commounted and they now have to give twice as and they now have in exchange for a many commodities in exchange for a dollar as they did in 1873. On the other hand, silver has maintained practical stability of purchasing power, and an ounce of it will exchange for very nearly the same quantity of commodihearly the same quantity of commodi-ties as it would in the year last named. Briefly stated, gold has doubled in value, while silver has remained very nearly the same. And yet the "honest" money people, claiming to represent the financial intelligence and integrity of the age, stand up in the broad light of day and in defiance of

"honest" dollar, and that the silver dollar is only worth 50 cents. How long will the American people permit themselves to be fooled by such rot? If the gold dollar had quadrupled in value, or had increased ten-fold, the champions of that swollen, distorted would be making the same preposter-

every principle of natural justice, as

well as of common sense, vociferously

claiming that the 200-cent dollar is the

ous claim. We are perfectly familiar with the Reddito's answer to this. With endless then he declares that no harm is course if a man must sell for less, he can also buy for less, and thus keep even. Can he? How much has Mr. Cleveland's salary been reduced? Or Mr. Carlisle's? Or a United States senator's? Or the salary of any other public official? How much less does it cost to run the United States government, saying nothing about bond issues to maintain a gold reserve? How much have taxes been reduced? How much have the notes and bonds of the country been discounted because of the greater value of the money in

which they must now be paid? If the man who raises wheat or cotton, or produces iron or wool, can "keep even" on his losses by making his purchases more cheaply, how about the man who loaned a dollar worth 100 cents and now collects one worth twice as much? Does he not a great deal more than keep even? Does he not in fact double his money? And if so, does he not necessarily do it to the detriment of somebody else?

If money grows in value is it not as plain as light that the man who owns or controls a great deal of it has an advantage over those who have but little of it, or none at all? Will it be seriously claimed that to double the wealth of a man who has \$1,000,000 in money, by doubling its purchasing power, will add anything to the world's add anything to the world's real wealth? Surely not. Then if a man's wealth be doubled in that way others must certainly lose by the same process.

The argument of the gold monometallist on this point bears upon its face the evidence of insincerity and even dishonesty. If to make money "dearer" does no harm, why are they so certain that "cheaper" money will ruin the country? If it be sound argument to sny that "dear" money injures nobody because the person who sells for a low price can also buy for a low price, why is not the converse equally true? If money be made cheaper, and as a resuit one has to pay a higher price for what he buys, he can also get a higher price for what he sells, and thus "keep even." That is the inexorable logic of the gold defender's position, but he either cannot or will not see it. Dear money is all right-the dearer the bet-

ter. But "cheap" money is dishonest and ruinous. The moment cheap money is mentioned he begins to paint pictures of people paying double price for what they buy, and getting nothing for what they have to sell, overlooking what ought to be self-evident, that when prices rise they go up for both buyer and seller. The kernel of the whole question is this: Higher prices will benefit the producer and debtor; lower prices will be to the advantage of the non-producer and creditor, and the champion of "honest" (?) money is always for the rich idler and against the impoverished toiler, for the millionaire money lender and against the hard-pressed, struggling

But the gold advocate says, "neither will the remonetizing of silver, making dollars more abundant, add anything to the world's real wealth." Right here his philosophy is at fault. In the first place, a just and equitable cheapening of money will deprive the strictly moneyed classes of the unholy advantage which they now possess, and divide wealth more equally by giving the debtors and producers a larger share of it than they are now getting. In the second place, by raising prices and increasing profits it will encour-age and stimulate production, thus adding enormously to its aggregate and making the world, as a whole, vastly richer. The gold champion insists that overproduction is the cause of the trouble, and all sorts of schemes are proposed by which production may be limited. Just how production can be limited without checking the increase of the world's wealth, no gold standard economist has ever yet undertaken to explain. And yet it is the only remedy suggested by the friends of that system.—National Bimetallist

"Disposed of Them in Short Order." Speaking of the "merits" of the gold standard arguments, Secretary Smith disposed of them in short order in September, 1894, when he declared the single gold standard to be ruinous and dangerous and "calculated to contract the currency, check industry, suppress business and turn honest men out of their places" What stronger indictment has ever been brought against the vicious gold standard?—Fayette-ville (N. C.) Observer.

WHAT IS BIMETALLISM?

A Little Piece of Monetary History That Is of Interest. Col. H. W. Hall, of McKenzie, Tenn., has been writing a series of letters on bimetallism, in one of which he gives some interesting points on the sub-

ject. The following points are taken from one of his papers:

"In discussing so difficult and complex a problem it is of the first importance to have a clear conception of the meaning of the terms used. There evilletly prevalls a great deal of misconception as 2 the true significance of the term bimetalism even among public men and newspapers of the highest reputation. I am not aware of a more lucid, log-cal, just and concise definition of bimetallism than that given by the late Daniel Manning, Mr. Cleveland's first secretary of the treasury, found in his famous letter to the house of representatives that of Manning and the secretary of the treasury. letter to the house of representatives dated March 2, 1886. Secretary Man-ning was a sincere friend of bimetallism, though opposed to the policy of free and unlimited coinage of allver by the United States unless in concert with the European governments. This is his definition: 'Open mints for the free coinage of gold and silver, at a fixed ratio, to every citizen of the United States bringing either metal and the right to have his coins received on every sale and payment as full legal tender dollars. Nothing less than this is bimetallism. It is not bimetallism we are having now. All our silver coinage is but excessive subsidiary coinage of treasury purchases of silver for a fictitious treasury profit. We lack an indispensible part of bimetallism. We lack free coinage of everybody's silver in an amount unlimited by government into coins of full legal tender. We only maintain a free coinage for everybody's gold to an amount

unlimited by government into full legal tender. "It will help the argument and gives clearer illustration of true bimetallism to quote the distinctive features of the law of 1878 and also of the original Bland bill for the free and unlimited coinage of silver, which passed the house November 5, 1877, and which was sent to the senate, where it was amended and emasculated of its free coinage features and was finally accepted by the house as the best compromise attainable, then vetoed by President Hayes and the same day passed by a two-thirds vote of both nouses over the veto and became the law since known as the Bland-Allison

"I now quote from the senate journal of February 15, 1878: "The senate having under consideration the bill to authorize the free coinage of the standard silver dollar and restore its legal tender character, the following amendment was agreed to: 'And secretary of the treasury is authorized and directed to purchase from time to time silver bullion at the market price thereof, not less than \$2,000,-300 worth per month, and not more than \$4,000,000 worth per month, and cause the same to be coined monthly as far as so purchased into such dol-lars.' "For more ready comparison I place

in juxtaposition with this senate amendment the text of the Bland free coinage bill which passed the house

Solinage bill which passed the house November 5, 1887:

"That there shall be coined at the several mints of the United States silver dollars of the weight 412% grains troy of standard silver, as provided in the act of January 18, 1817, on which shall be the devices and superscriptions provided by said act; which coins, together with all silver dollars heretofore coined by the United States of the western of the provided by the United States of the western of the provided that the states of the provided that the same of the United States of like weight and fineness, shall be a legal tender at their nominal value for all debts and dues, public and private, except where otherwise provided by contract and any owner of sliver builtion may deposit the same at any United States mint or assay office, to be coined into such dollars, for his benefit, upon the same conditions as gold bul-lion is deposited for coinage under existing

"Keeping in view the above illustration and definition, there is no difficulty in drawing the line of demarkation between complete bimetallism and the mere subsidiary coinage of one of the metals where full and free coinage is given to the other. In regard to the law of 1878, it will be seen there was no limitation imposed on the legal tender or purchasing and debt-paying power of the silver dollars authorized under it; but there was as to the amount to be coined, which was fixed with a minimum of \$2,000,000 and a maximum of \$4,000,000 a month, with the discretion given to the secretary of the treasury to purchase either the one or the other amount as he saw proper. And it was the misfortune of the country to have during the 12 years of the ex-istence of the law a secretary who was unfriendly to silver, and the minimum of \$2,000,000 was never for a single month exceeded. It will be seen, further, that under the operation of this amendment to the Bland free silver bill the bullion was purchased by the government and coined on government account, thus working a denial of the right under said Bland bill 'of any owner of silver bullion to deposit the same to be coined into such dollars for his benefit upon the same terms and conditions as gold bullion is deposited for coinage under existing laws.' This brief analysis of these acts abundantly shows that any restrictions and limitations upon the coinage and use of silver as money, while that of gold is free and unlimited, is wholly at variance with a proper conception of bimetallism, and those who argue to the contrary display the most shameful ignorance of the subject or else endeavor to mis-lead and bamboozle others

"The Bland-Allison law with all its shortcomings, and unsatinfactory as it was, afforded much relief and was a real boon to the people. Under this law more than \$378,000,000 of silver was coined and added to the volume of currency, saving the country from all the horrors of a money famine. Is there a man fit to be outside of a lunatic asylum who has the hardihood to say that those millions have not been a veritable blessing to the people?"

The Real Issue. The financial question is the real is-sue, and he who fails to recognize the

## Application for Patent. Milford, Pioche

United States Land Office, Carson, Nev., June 9th, 1896. CARRON, NEV., June 9th, 1896.

Notice is hereby given that JOHN C. EAMES, by his duly authorized agent T. J. Cassume, whose postoffice address is Pioche, Lincoln Country State of Nevada, has made application for a United States Fatent for the Poon Max's Prospect claim, embracing the Younatti, the Jig, the Albion, and the Capen lodes—Consolidated Mining Claims—situated in the Ely Mining District, Lincoln Country, State of Nevada, consisting of fifteen hundred linear feet on the Poor Man's Prospect and Younatti lodes, thirteen hundred and ten linear feet of the Jig lode, seven hundred and two linear feet of the Jig lode, seven hundred and two leet of the Capeniode, and two hundred feet is width surface ground on each claim as shown on the plat posted on the ground, being Lot No. 57, and described in the field notes and plat of the official survey on file in this office with magnetic variation of sixteen degrees east as follows:

Beginning at the Identical place of discovery, a pine post 4xi inch, by fave feet long, marked U S & Lot 57 Disc.; themes morth 76 degrees, 45 minutes east 182 feet to morth east end center; thence morth 4 degrees 57 minutes east 105 feet to corner No 1 of incation; a 4xi inch, five feet long pine post marked U S L 57 P 1 for corner No 1; thence south 76 degrees 43 minutes, west 1310 4 feet corner No 2 of location and intersect southeast end line Cache U S L 50 No 54 at a point south 4 degrees 7 minutes west 93 feet from post No 14 said claim a pine post 4xi inch five feet long marked U S L 57 P 2 for corner No 2; thence south 4 degrees 27 minutes west 102 feet post 10-13 Lot No 54 210 feet to corner No 3 ideation, a pine post 4xi inch five feet long marked U S L 57 P 3 for corner No 3 whence corner No 1 Lot No 54 bears south 4 degrees 27 minutes west 102 feet post 15-13 Lot No 54 210 feet long marked U S L 57 P 3 for corner No 3 whence corner No 1 Lot No 54 bears south 4 degrees 27 minutes west 22.05 feet distant; thence north 76 degrees 43 minutes east 1310.4 feet corner No 4 location identical with corner No 1 Poor Xan's Prospect claim, a pine post 4x4 inch, five feet long marked U S L 57 P 4 for corner No 4; these north 4 degrees 27 minutes east 210 feet corner 70 1 this survey and place of beginning.

#### POOR MAN'S PROSPECT CLAIM

Beginning at the identical place of disovery a pine post axt inch five feet long marked USL 37 Disc.; whence whip shaft 77 feet deep bears north 70 degrees 35 minutes east 184 feet distant and a shaft 109 feet deep bears south 67 degrees 8 minutes west 185 feet distant; thence north 76 degrees 43 minutes west 54 5 feet distant; thence north 76 degrees 43 minutes West 100 feet to corner No. 1 location and post No 4 Jig sirvey, marked USL 37 P 5 for corner No 5; thence south 76 degrees 63 minutes west 1330.4 feet pos No 3 this survey and inte seet southeast end line Silex USL 54 at a point north 4 degrees 27 minutes east 29 feet from corner No 9 said claim; 1800 feet to corner No 1 location and corner No 1 abbien slaim a pine post 4x4 inch five feet long marked USL 57 P 6 for corner No 5 thence south 13 degrees 17 minutes west 189.7 feet intersect southwest side line Blex USL 54 at a point north 85 degrees 33 minutes west 189.7 feet from corner No 9 said survey; 200 feet corner No 3 location, identical with corners No 6 Albion, No 5 Capen and No 2 Younatti claim, a 4x4 inch five feet long pine post marked USL 6 P 7 for corner No 7 thence north 76 degrees 43 mbutes east 1800 feet to corner No 4 location identical with corners No 8; thence north 76 degrees 43 mbutes east 1800 feet to corner No 4 location identical with corner No 15 (untatti, a 4x4 inch five foot long pine post marked USL 57 P 8 for corner No 8; thence each 181 degrees 17 minutes west 200 feet to post 5-4 this survey pixes of beginning.

#### YOUNATTI CLAIM.

Beginning at the identical place of discovery a 3x3 inch five foot long pline post marked U s L87 Disc.; whence a shaft 320 feet deep bases south 87 degrees 32 minutes east 124.5 feet claimt and a shaft 300 feet deep bears south 83 degree 13 minutes west 133.5 feet distant; thence north 76 degrees 38 minutes east 760 feet to morthsast end center; thence north 13 degrees 17 minutes west 100 feet to corner No 1 location and post No 8 this survey, marked also U s L 37 P 9 for corner No 9; thence south 13 degrees 17 minutes east 200 feet to corner No 4 location a time post 1x4 inch, five feet long, marked U s L 37 P 10 for corner No 10; thence south 15 degrees 43 minutes east 100 feet to corner No 3 location identical with corner No 1 degree claim, a pline post 4x4 inch five feet long, marked U s L 57 P 11 for corner No 11; thence north 13 degrees 37 minutes west 200 feet to corner No 2 location which is also corner No 5 Capen corner No 6 Albiton and post No 7 this survey marked also U s L 57 P 13 for corner No 12; thence north 15 degrees 43 minutes east 1500 feet to post 9 8 this survey and place of beginning.

## ALBION CLAIM.

ALBION CLAIM.

Beginning at the identical place of discovery a pine post 4x4 inch five feet long marked U S L 57 Disc.; thence south 19 degrees 17 minutes east 109 feet corner No 5 location, corner No 5 Capen claim and post 12-7 this survey marked also U S L 57 P 13 for corner No 6 II thence south 13 degrees 17 minutes east 100 feet corner No 6 location, corner No 6 Capen claim and post 12-7 this survey marked also U S L 57 P 13 for corner No 13; thence north 13 degrees 17 minutes west 200 feet to corner No 14; thence north 15 degrees 17 minutes west 200 feet to corner No 1 location and post No 6 this entrey marked also U S L 57 P 13 for corner No 13; thence south 16 degrees 43 minutes west 122 4 feet intersect southwest side line Silex Lot No 54 at a point north 85 degrees 33 minutes west 122 4 feet from corner No 9 said claim; 220 1 feet intersect southwest side line Silex Lot No 54 at a point north No 6 said claim; 220 1 feet from corner No 2 location and intersect line common to Bedreck and Treasure. Lot No 55, at a point south 44 degrees 45 minutes west 195.1 feet from corner No 2 location and intersect line common to Bedreck and Treasure. Lot No 55, at a point south 44 degrees 45 minutes west 195.1 feet from corner No 4 for said survey, a prine post 4x4 inch five foot long marked U S L 57 1 15 for corner No 15, thence south 44 degrees 49 minutes west 195.1 feet from corner No 4 location, a pine post 4x4 inch five foot long marked U S L 57, P 17 for corner No 17 thence south 40 degrees 55 minutes cant 112 feet to corner No 16; thence south 18 degrees 17 minutes seast from proper point along southwest and line of claim 40 5 feet to corner No 5 location, as pine post 4x4 inch five feet long marked U S L 57, P 17 for corner No 17 thence south 40 degrees 55 minutes cast 112 9 feet to corner No 5 location, as fine post 4x4 inch five feet long marked U S L 57, P 17 for corner No 17 thence south 40 degrees 55 minutes cast from proper goint along southwast side line of claim 100 5 feet to corner No 5 location. side line of ciaim 100 3 feet to corner No 4 location Capen claim and interact southeast side line of Treasure, Lot No 55, at a point \$44 degrees 40 min-utes uses 402.9 feet from corner No 2 of said claim; 641.6 feet to post No 13-12-7 of this survey, place of hostonias.

Beginning at the identical place of discovery, a 4x4 inch five foot long pine post marked U S L 27 Disc; thence morth 13 degrees 17 minutes west 100 feet to corner No 5 location and post 13-12-7 of this survey, marked also U S L 57, P 19 for corner No 19; thence south 13 degrees 17 minutes east 200 feet to corner No 1 location and post No 11 this survey, marked also U S L 57, P 26 for corner No 20; thence south 75 degrees 43 minutes w-st 702 feet to corner No 2 location, a pine post 4x4 inch five foot long pine post marked U S L 57, P 21 for corner No 31; thence north 13 degrees 17 minutes wont 100 feet to corner No 3 location and 1 lotersect southeast side line Treasure, Lot No 55, at a point south 44 degrees 49 minutes west 592.1 feet from corner So 2 of said claim, a pine post 4x4 inch five feet long marked U S L 57, P 22 for corner 2, whence corner common to Sections 22, 23, 26, 27, Township 1 north of Sance 67 cent. M. Greet 10. corner So 2 of said claim. a nine post 4x4 inch five feet long marked U S L 57, P 22 for corner 22, whence corner common to Sections 22, 23, 25, 27. Township I morth of sames 67 cast, M o M, bears south 72 degrees 32 minutes west 496, 5 feet distant; thence north 44 degrees 49 minutes cast 189, 2 feet to corner No 4 of location, a 4x4 inch five foot long pine post marked U S L 57 P 23 for corner No 23; thence north 76 degrees 43 minutes cast 541, 32 feet to post 19-13-12-7 this survey, place of beginning Containing a total area of 25,00 acres, divided as follows: Jig claim 6.02 acres; Poorman's Prospect claim, 6.89 acres; Younatticlaim, 5.69 acres; Albim claim, 5.00 acres; Capen c Alm, 3.04 acres. The area eliminated from this survey is: 26 acres in conflict with U S Lot 54 on Poorman's Prospect claim; .95 acres in conflict with U S Lot 54, on Abbim claim. Total conflict with U S Lot 54, on Area claimed being 20 M acres; all situaced in Section 23, T I N, E 67 E, M D M, and duly recorded in the office of the Resord of said Ely Mining District.

The negreet known locations are the Cache and

trict.
The nearest known locations are the Cache and Silex, US Lot No M, on the northwest, and the Treasure lode, US Lot 35 on the southwest.

Sny and all persons claiming adversely any portion of said Poorman Coasolidated survey No 57, or surface ground, are required to file their adverse claims with the Register of the United States Land Office at Eureks, in the State of Nevada, during the period of publication hereof, or they will be barred by virtue of the provision of the statutes.

O. H. GALLUP, Register.

It is hereby ordered that the foregoing notice of application for patent be published for a period of sixty days (ten consecutive weeks) in the Pioche Weekly Kacome, a weekly newspaper published at Pioche, Lincoln County, Newsda T J. Osymus, O A. GALLUP, Attorney for Applicant. Register,

## GEO. S. SAWYER.

Attorney and Counsellor-at-Law Office in Lynch's Block,

PIOCHE. - NEVADA.

# and DeLamar



Leaves Pioche every evening except Sunday

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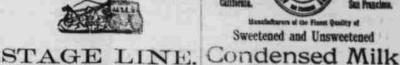
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H. E. FREUDENTHAL.

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ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.

Notary Public. Office in MASONIC HALL, PIOCHE

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Drugs, Medicines Toilet Articles.

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J. D. CAMPBRIL, Recorder.

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